

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

WAR PROCEEDINGS ISSUED BY PRESIDENT

Calls Upon All Citizens to be Loyal and Assures Germans They Will Not be Molested if They Behave Themselves

WORD FLASHED TO ALL ARMY AND NAVY POSTS

Vessels at Sea Were Given Precautionary Warning—Plans for Cooperation With the Entente Allies Have Taken Definite Shape—Announcement Will be Made Soon That Allied War Vessels Have Been Given Free Admission to American Harbors—Both Houses of Congress Have Adjourned Until Monday—Unofficial Reports Were Received of President Menocal of Cuba Recommending a Declaration of War Against Germany and the Growing Sentiment for War in Brazil.

Washington, April 6.—The United States today accepted Germany's challenge to war and formally abandoned its place as the greatest neutral of a world in arms.

President Wilson at 1:18 (official time) this afternoon signed the resolution of Congress declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany and directing the chief executive to employ all the resources of the government to prosecute hostilities against the German government to a successful termination.

Resolution Signed Without Ceremony.

The act was done without ceremony and only the presence of members of the president's family. Word was flashed immediately to all army and navy stations and to vessels at sea and orders for further precautionary steps withheld until the last moment were dispatched.

The president announced the state of war, called upon all citizens to manifest their loyalty and assured Germans in this country that they would be unmolested as long as they behaved themselves. Orders were issued to the navy to arrest the arrest of sixty ringleaders in German plots and intrigues.

Preparatory Measures Discussed.

The president went over all of the great preparatory measures with the cabinet, discussing what has been accomplished and dwelling, it is understood, upon the action of the government in the future. Plans for cooperation are said to have been made, though there will be no announcement on the subject for the present.

The seizure of German ships held up in American harbors was the subject of interested comment and legal officers of the government began consideration of the question of whether the United States can confiscate the ships outright or must pay for them after the war. In any event, as soon as they can be made seaworthy the fine merchant fleet of the United States will be America's merchant marine that cannot be duplicated in several years and add more than 600,000 to the tonnage available for the transportation of supplies and munitions to the allies.

Both houses of congress have adjourned over Monday so that their committees may be free tomorrow for preliminary work on war legislation.

Word that King George and President Poincaré had dispatched messages of congratulation to the president was information received unofficially. Only unofficial information came concerning the action of President Menocal of Cuba in recommending a declaration of war against Germany by Cuba and the growing sentiment for war in Brazil.

Change in Foreign Relations.

Foreign relationship of the United States today underwent the greatest change in the country's history, sweeping away virtually all the international questions of the past two years and substituting entirely new problems. As a result, the state department is being entirely reorganized and the great mass of routine which has overwhelmed it will be redistributed along new lines.

Enormous Amount of Work Expected.

An enormous amount of work is expected in the near future, with various commissions, military, economic and diplomatic going back and forth between this country and the allies. There will be endless communications on matters of common interest.

Free Admission of Allied Ships.

The first act by the department when war became a fact was to make sure copies of the war resolution and proclamation for all the foreign missions here to insure that they were sent to their governments. Cables were sent to American missions abroad and mail despatches were prepared to go forward at once. So much of this work had been foreseen that it merely awaited release on the part of the president had signed the proclamation.

Instructions prepared several days ago were sent to the treasury department to cease transmitting details of the armament and armed guards on merchantmen entering American harbors on the ground that henceforth no restrictions will be placed on such vessels. Announcement will be made soon that allied war vessels have been given free admission to American harbors.

The entire will withdraw virtually all the American navy in the Baltic and the entire will withdraw virtually all the American navy in the Baltic.

Negotiations are now virtually all completed for the admittance of American armed ships into neutral European

can harbors. All European neutrals are expected to receive them, except possibly Holland.

ALLEGED RINGLEADERS IN GERMAN PLOTS ARRESTED

Sixty of Them Taken Into Custody on Order of Attorney General Gregory.

Washington, April 6.—The arrest of sixty alleged ringleaders in German plots, conspiracies and machinations in the United States was ordered today by Attorney General Gregory immediately after President Wilson had signed the war resolution.

Each of the arrested was ordered to be a German citizen, it is known by the department of justice, it was authorized to take into custody any person in German intrigues in this country, and is regarded as a dangerous person to be at large.

It will be refused in each case, it was said, and the entire group will be locked up, unless there is a change in present plans, for the duration of the war.

Indications are that a number of other arrests will be ordered within the next few days.

The men are placed in three groups: those who have been convicted of violation of American neutrality in furthering German plots of various sorts and are at liberty under bond awaiting the action of higher courts; those who have been indicted by federal grand juries for similar offenses and are at liberty under bonds awaiting trial; and persons neither indicted nor convicted who are being held in custody for long surveillance by the secret service or the department's bureau of investigation.

BIG SAVING IN NAVY'S STEEL BILL FOR 1917

Price Agreements With Manufacturers Will Save \$18,000,000.

Washington, April 6.—A saving of eighteen million dollars in the navy's bill for steel during 1917, and of more than two millions in a single order for torpedoes, is represented in price agreements effected with the manufacturers today by Secretary Daniels.

The schedule of prices for the year's supply of steel, agreed on at a conference between the secretary and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the United States Steel Corporation, is the same the navy paid for its 1916 consignment and considerably below the current market. Details as to the amount or exact prices were not made public.

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MASS. NAVAL MILITIA ORDERED TO MOBILIZE

Call to the Colors Issued by Commander James P. Parker.

Boston, April 6.—Orders for the immediate mobilization of the naval militia forces of this state, embracing about 1,000 officers and men, were received tonight by Commander James P. Parker. He set in motion at once the machinery to call to the colors the companies of the naval militia at Fall River, New Bedford, and other points. Detachments from Boston, Lynn, Fall River and Marblehead have been in service for several days.

SCAFFOLD BLOWN ON MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES

Caused Damage Estimated at Several Thousand Dollars at Greenwich.

Greenwich, Conn., April 6.—Damage estimated at several thousand dollars was caused early today to the naval monuments and tombstones in a cemetery beside the Second Congregational church when a scaffolding, used in taking down the spire of the church, was blown down by a high wind. Among the monuments and tombstones on carved by Stanford White for the late Frederick Mead.

Port of New York Closed Night

New York, April 6.—The port of New York hereafter will be closed at six o'clock every day to all ships passing in or out, it was announced at the customs house today.

Cabled Paragraphs

Americans Enlisting in France, April 6, 4,445 p. m. Although no recruiting station had opened in Paris, the American consul has received numerous offers to enlist from Americans resident in Paris or by letter and telegram from those residing in other parts of France.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE WANTS MORE BOX CARS

Has Filed Complaint Against Almost Every Railroad in the East.

Washington, April 6.—The Chicago Board of Trade has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint against virtually every railroad in the United States, charging that it supplies Chicago shippers with an inadequate number of box cars and requesting the commission to prescribe new rules to prevent discrimination against the city.

The complaint is dated February 8 but was not made public until today. It is supported by an affidavit of J. P. Griffin, president of the board of trade.

"At the present time and for some time past there has been furnished by the railroads named herein a totally inadequate supply of empty box cars for the loading of grain and grain products so that at the present time there are approximately thirty million bushels of grain in elevators at Chicago, which is awaiting shipment therefrom."

Mr. Griffin adds that there are "numerous vessels upon charter" at eastern ports on which demurrage is being charged against members of the board in amounts varying from \$400, to \$1,000 per day, but that owing to the lack of cars the shippers are unable to have their grain transported to the vessels."

The petition was filed at the height of the recent car shortage and contends that the railroads have improved conditions generally have improved conditions.

NEARLY 100 GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS SEIZED.

May Use Them in Government Service and Pay for Them After the War.

Washington, April 6.—Nearly 100 German merchant ships in American ports which were taken over today by the treasury department probably will be utilized in the government service, but whether they will be considered or paid for after the war had not been announced tonight.

According to the terms of the treaty obligations strictly, and now in accordance with international law, officials will examine precedents carefully before deciding. A decision on the exact steps to be taken is expected within a few days.

Officials made it clear tonight that in taking these vessels over the government acted with the primary purpose of preventing their crews from being used in the war.

Having come under the protection of the American government, they now occupy a status which injects new features into the problem of their disposition.

This question, officials regard as largely one of policy. It is held that the government has absolute treaty rights to make use of the ships, though it is uncertain whether they will be taken over without reimbursing the German owners.

In some quarters the position is taken that ships of a value equal to that of American vessels sunk by German submarines should be taken outright, but that it would be best to pay for the others.

CONNECTICUT NAVAL MILITIA IS CALLED INTO SERVICE

Adj. Gen. Cole Has Received Orders From Secretary Daniels.

Hartford, Conn., April 6.—Adjutant General George M. Cole received orders today evening calling into service the five divisions of naval militia in the state, which will report at their respective armories in the morning prepared to carry out further orders.

The order will mobilize approximately 400 enlisted men and 25 officers, under command of Ebenezer Hill, Jr., of South Norwalk. It was said last night, now has an enlistment of 75 men, or 19 more than the divisional requirement.

The units of the five divisions are located in the following cities: first division, New Haven; second division, Hartford; third division, Bridgeport; fourth division, New Britain; and fifth division, South Norwalk.

SECRET KNOWLEDGE OF TREASON IS TREASONABLE

Philadelphia Judge So Informs Applicants for Citizenship.

Philadelphia, April 6.—Judge Joseph Buffington, of the United States circuit court of appeals, in addressing a group of men about to be admitted to citizenship today, informed them that any person, whether native born, naturalized, who knows of treasonable acts, it is his duty to report them to the authorities.

The judge also told the men that under the laws of the United States a man who is not a citizen can be guilty of treason and quoted the supreme court in a case where it was held that an alien who stays in the country in time of war "owes a local allegiance to the government and continues during the period of his residence."

PRO-AMERICAN SENTIMENT IS GROWING IN TEXAS

Carranza Is Said to Be Considering Expulsion of Germans from Army.

Brownsville, Texas, April 6.—Pro-American sentiment is spreading rapidly in Mexico and General Carranza is reported to be considering routing all Germans out of the Mexican army, according to information sent to Washington today by United States Consul Johnson.

Consul Johnson's despatch was based on statements brought by a consular agent to Matamoros after the visit to Victoria, capital of the state of Tamaulipas. The agent there talked with Governor Oquendo and General Cesar Lopez de Lara. They are quoted as saying that public opinion was beginning to turn against Germany and the alleged activities of Germans in Mexico.

British Drive Into the German Lines

IN EFFORTS TO REACH THE CAMBRIST-QUENTIN HIG HROAD.

ENEMY IS OUTFLANKED

French Troops Continue to Recover Ground Captured by the Germans Northwest of Rheims—Germans Successful in Volhynia.

British efforts to reach the Cambrai-St. Quentin high road and drive a salient into the German lines between these two important points, outflanking both, continue successfully. In operation northwest of Rheims, according to the report of a hundred mile trip in that section by Ambassador Sharpe, made public today at the state department.

Towns Totally Destroyed.
"Towns were totally destroyed," the ambassador reported, "for no apparent military reason and in many of the smaller villages scarcely a house remained with roof intact."

From the town of Ham several hundred people, nearly half of them girls and women over 15 years of age, were reported taken away as prisoners.

The statement given out at the department follows:

"A telegram from the American ambassador at Paris, dated April 4, states that upon the invitation of the French government he visited on March 2 a group of French towns recently retaken in the invaded territory. He was accompanied by one of the military attaches to the embassy. He found that the various reports circulated in France, which have appeared in American newspapers, in regard to the deplorable conditions, were in no way exaggerated."

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German Vandalism Without Parallel

DEVASTATION VIEWED BY AMBASSADOR SHARP.

Cathedrals, Churches and Chateaux Ruined—No Military Excuse for Wanton Acts—Young Girls and Women Abducted by Teutons.

Washington, April 6.—Never before in the history of the world has there been such destruction wrought by either a vanquished or victorious army as that which the Germans wrought in France, according to the report of a hundred mile trip in that section by Ambassador Sharpe, made public today at the state department.

Towns Totally Destroyed.
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